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The Use of Mnemo Technique in the Textbook of Primary School Native Language and Reading Literacy

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ANNOTATION

This article discusses the advantages of the new national curriculum and the first-class mother tongue and literacy textbook created for the new generation, as well as the methods and techniques used in the textbook, as well as the application of this method in the lessons of mother tongue and literacy.

KEYWORDS: National Curriculum, mnemonics, mnemo texnika, memory exercise, textbook, reading literacy, method, rhyme, number, quatrain.

Since the 2021-2022-th academic year, new textbooks have been created for students of the first and second grades. The textbook of First Class native language and reading literacy is one of the new generation textbooks developed on the basis of the national curriculum.The textbook of mother tongue and reading literacy consists of two parts, the subjects of which differ in color from the previous textbooks. In the teaching of each subject there will be a goal and the expected result in accordance with the subject. The objectives of mother tongue and literacy science are slightly different from the objectives of teaching other subjects. The textbook on Mother Tongue and reading literacy is also designed to enable students to master it as a means of communication .That is, one of the main goals set in the textbook is to develop students' speech , independent thinking skills. Moreover, teaching the mother tongue is aimed at educating and developing children like other sciences in primary education.

All these goals are realized in a single educational process in a complex way and put a number of tasks before the primary school teacher:

It is necessary for the mother to learn the basics of tli and the science of Reading Literacy in such a way that the idea of a harmonious system in which there is no coincidence in the minds of students, everything is natural and understandabletirib should be formed, as well as the formation of a child's worldview, logical thinking.

It is known that the use of different techniques in each lesson serves to improve the quality and effectiveness of the lesson.

In the textbook of the new generation of native language and reading literacy, the following techniques were used: Audiovisual and video materials, sudoko method, munsterberg method, shmuts method, comics, method of inserting words instead of pictures,rebuses, puzzles, quick words, fictional top method, snake trace method, crossword, yes,no method,T-scheme method, logically fictional top.Among these methods, we will consider convenient ways to use the mnexexnika method in the course of the lesson.

When a person lives, daily yumushlar, he will have to remember a lot of information in the process of acquiring knowledge. Keeping in mind the essence of digital indicators or events,

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it often seems to us mushkuldek. It is very important to eliminate memory-related problems, especially for students, schoolchildren, applicants and teaching staff. Bunda is recommended to use the methods of mnemonics, mnemo texnika.

"Mnemonics “is a Greek word, which means” remembering“,” the art of memory". Mnemo texnika is a combination of special exercises and methods that make it easier to remember the necessary information and serve the memory capacity kengaytirishga. The term “mnemonics” also refers to the possibility of keeping in mind something that is difficult to remember mavhum through something that is somehow related to it. Mnemo techniques are considered as auxiliary tools for remembering and keeping in mind, helping to keep the information being studied or learned in memory longer, as well as quickly recall what is being studied. Mnemo techniques is a technique of quickly memorizing information that needs to be learned, to associate it with the information that exists in our memory, to translate it into simple words or with the help of pictures, methods of memorization.

Experiments conducted by the famous researcher Gerald Miller show that there was an increase of 77% in the test results of a student who used mnemo techniques. In my opinion, this is one of the maximum indicators that can greatly help in the development of any science.

In the lessons of the Uzbek (native) language and literature, it was also a bit difficult to remember, keeping in mind topics with similar, digital data was a challenge for the reader.

Accurate data storage algorithm

(Use of mnemonics)

Step 1-grouping and systematization of data;

Step 2-translating each unit of information into a specific image;

Step 3-formation of the “key” of information;

Step 4-remember all the information;

Step 5-control of recall.

Mnemonics technique is a special approach to working with information, as a result of which more information is remembered and the percentage of forgetting it is reduced. Similar methods are used to study foreign languages, terms, remember historical dates, numbers or personal data. The effectiveness of mnemonic memorization methods is high, but they need to be mastered.

As we know, it is a difficult task to memorize the consonants of the language in the Uzbek language in the form of a single letter. One of the most convenient ways for all learners to memorize in the case of a case study summing up letters. For example: the vowels that the language took can be remembered through the following sentence. “Brave fiber Bowl choz” in which the vowel sounds are removed J,s,r,t,l,d,sh,n,ch, Z will be ready in the form. This method is one of the most effective ways to memorize. In the Uzbek language there are 23 consonant letters, 24 consonant sounds. In most cases, these two differences are replaced. To distinguish it, one must also pay attention to the composition of the word. That is, the number of letters in the word sound is more than the number of letters in the word sound. Hence, the number of consonant sounds in the Uzbek language is more than the number of vowel letters.

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The following are the letters of eslab qolinishi kerak bo'lgan tushunchalarning bosh, o'ziga xos va osonroq jumla paydo qilib olish mumkin from the qisms of bo'g'ini yoki qismlaridan o'ziga xos va osonroq jumla paydo qilib olish mumkin. Masalan: Markesning ”Hundreds of years of pathlessness" asarini adib bilan eslab qolish uchun quyidagi jumladan foydalanish mumkin: Marks are hundreds of years of pathlessness, no Marks. This is the first step in the development of the qolish uchun quyidagi jumladan foydalanish mumkin. Qora kozli is a go'zal bog' kocha ustina yal-yaliga o'ynasin. Qora trumps this. A gozal. Bog kocha. Yal yali. Ustina. Her.

As we know, according to the structure of words in the Uzbek language is divided into four groups (simple, joint, double and repeated). And according to the composition there will be two types (tub and fabric). But in most cases, when we ask the reader about the types according to the structure of the words , they say the type according to the composition or, conversely,. The answer to this can be found in the question itself. How do you say? All is very strange: there is for the so-called “structure” (tu-zi-li-shi) and it is for the group. There are two things in the word “leave” (tar-kib), and the words are given a definition in this respect to the second. The reader should study this method. When remembering the years of writing literary works, the name of a close person born in the same year of the pupil can be used. For example, my teacher was born in 1982-th year. In this year, the novel “The Years and the roads” by Khudayberdi Duraboyev was written. I remember the ghost “ years and ways”-my teacher, in order to remember that this work was written in 1982 – th year. And my uncle was born in 1968-th year. This helps me to remember the work "m landing the Yellow giant“:” riding the Yellow giant" – my uncle.

Memory is structured so that a person does not absorb boring information well, which does not lead him to practical use in everyday life. But you need to memorize it. The fact that first-graders learn a large amount of information is a somewhat cumbersome process.

On Page 1 of 33 of the textbook of mother tongue and reading literacy, it is given the task of singing together for the readers of a poem called “the Taron of Navruz”. This poem, belonging to the pen of Anvar Obidzhon, consists of 12 lines, so that students can hardly memorize the poem. In the poem are given rhymed words. That is, I liked, flowed, Fed-in the first quadrant, bright, seed, landmark - in the second quadrant, in the steppe, in the embroidery – the third quadrant is given in the refrain.If the reader remembers how many rhyming words were given in the quatrain, then he will not have difficulties singing the poem as a song. Liked, flowed, Fed -1, bright, seed, landmark -2, in the steppe, embroidery -3. Or, if not, it can be remembered as a word combination.The bonfire burned, flowed, laughed, fell bright, the seed fell, the landmark fell, in the field, beautiful embroidery.

Teachers and mentors need to discover a lot of such methods and use them in practice. Because convenience is needed everywhere. After all, the future of the generation, which perfectly mastered the subjects of native language and reading literacy, will be bright.

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